

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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October 22nd, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 77, 4 p.m. 74; Humidity...67, 71.

October 21st, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 80, 4 p.m. 79; Humidity...89, 76.

No. 8618

周二初月九日三絃堂

MONDAY OCTOBER 23 1911 一九一一年

號三十一月十英港香

\$80 PER ANNUM.
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TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

A DESPONDENT DESPATCH.

Durban, Oct. 23, 6.40 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that, for some inexplicable reason, the newspapers have been allowed to publish a most despondent joint despatch from Admiral Sir Chen-ping and the Viceroy of Wuchang regarding the fighting at Hankow on Oct. 18.

The despatch describes the loss and recapture of the station and the final inability of the loyal troops to hold it owing to heavy losses.

The warships were unable to help the troops owing to a fear that the gunners' shells would hit their comrades.

"AWAITING DEATH."

The despatch concludes by saying "the fleet is now without coal and rice and we are now awaiting death."

An appeal is made to the Throne for the immediate despatch of General Yin Chang.

READY TO BLAZE OUT.

An official despatch received at the British legation offers the opinion that unless Yin Chang secures a decisive victory within the next few days the whole of the Yangtze valley will be ablaze.

LOYALISTS FLEE.

Reuter's correspondent at Hankow states that there has been skirmishing at Seven Mile Creek. The loyalists fled after offering little resistance.

The consul at Hankow has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the Powers.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Some Imperialist shells which were picked up unexploded after Wednesday's fighting turned out to be merely painted wood. This is an indication of how official corruption is handicapping the Government.

REBEL SUCCESSES.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai confirms the report that Ichang and Chingsha have fallen to the rebels.

It is stated that fighting is proceeding at Nanchang.

LOAN REFUSED.

An application by the Government to an Anglo-French-German-American syndicate for a loan has been refused owing to a desire on the part of the Powers to observe neutrality.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE,

Bombay, Oct. 23, 7.40 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the National Assembly was opened by a speech from the Throne.

No mention was made of the Rebellion. The speech emphasises the wish of the Throne to carry on constitutional government.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 10.35 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Peking writes that the foreign diplomats have met to consider the foreign financial obligations of China. There are persistent rumours that Admiral Sir Chen-ping's flagship has been sunk or captured at Hankow.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

SEEKING A LOAN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

China has requested permission to postpone payment of the instalments of the Boxer indemnity and is eagerly seeking a loan.

A proclamation has been issued which orders the acceptance of paper money, and states that those who refuse to accept it are liable to be severely punished.

LEGATIONS TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

The Legations are taking military and commissarial precautions at Peking and Tientsin, where disturbances are feared.

Persistent reports are in circulation that Yuan Shih-kai refuses to act as Viceroy of Hupeh, and Hunan unless he is given supreme command over the Minister of War.

The National Assembly is to meet at Peking to-morrow.

THE COMMON COMPLAINT.

Bombay, Oct. 22, 11.55 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Yuan Shih-kai's reply to the edict from the Throne has been gazetted.

He says the present is an critical time that he dare not ask the Throne to leave, yet his health prevents him from doing the work necessary.

As soon as he sees a possibility of doing it he will try.

A RESPITE.

A rescript orders Yuan Shih-kai to take up his duties as soon as his health permits.

IMPERIALISTS REPULSED.

Durban, Oct. 22, 8.30 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that it is reported that a brigade of the Imperialist troops has been routed in North Kwangsi and driven back to Sinyanchow.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that three American cruisers, two destroyers, five gunboats, and a transport collier arrive in the Yangtzeckiang to-morrow.

A LULL IN THE STORM.

Bombay, Oct. 22, 7.30 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Hankow, wiring on Saturday, stated that the situation was then quiet.

The Republicans, however, were active, and had numerous guns mounted on the surrounding hills, where they are strongly entrenched.

A slight skirmishing engagement is expected on Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BERELLION.

GENERAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Shanghai, Oct. 21. The flagship of Admiral Sir Sun Chen-ping has steamed down river and is at anchor off Kiu-kiang.

The loyal troops from the North having been defeated by the rebels have retreated on Five Lis Creek railway station, where they are entrenched.

The rebels have proclaimed the institution of martial law.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

An Imperial Edict has been issued, sentencing General Chang Pin to death and ordering the removal of the ex-Viceroy of Hupeh to Peking for trial.

An Imperial Decree was issued yesterday authorising General Pek Loung (also a Manchu), Prefect of Kiu-kiang, to disband the Governor of Kiangsi, H.E. Fung Yu-kwei, has appointed Chang Ho-va to take charge of the military affairs.

The Cabinet has despatched Yuan Chung-shu to Honan to break into mutiny was discovered in time. The Viceroy of Nanking suspecting that the troops of the modern army were responsible, had the Vice-Commander-in-Chief H.E. Wong Ching-chiu arrested and tried. He was subsequently released.

That the rebels, in Hupeh should be persuaded to submit instead of being suppressed.

That those connected with the coup-d'état of 1898 should be liberated.

That the National Assembly should be opened next year.

SUPREME COMMAND.

By order of the Throne, H.E. Yuan Shih-kai will have supreme command of all naval troops along the Yangtze, when no longer in post as Viceroy of Hupeh.

"Shu Po."

DISPERSION AND SUPPRESSION.

Peking, October 21. H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has already departed for Hupeh from Honan by train. His Excellency will go first to Sien-yang in order to consult with General Yin Chang to a scheme of operations.

H.E. Yuan has despatched an急電 to Hankow informing the rebels that H.E. Fan-tzu's intention is to come to dispersion of the rebels; suppression to law. He has also telegrammed to Peking asking for the immediate release of those connected with the affair of 1898 and the opening of Parliament in order to save what he considers to be a critical situation.

ROYALISTS DISARMED.

Reuter's correspondent at Oporto writes that the Spanish authorities disarmed 380 Royalists at the foot of the Gerez mountains, and that the remainder of the band escaped.

CONSPIRATORS' BILL.

Durban, Oct. 21, 11 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Senate has adopted the Conspirators' Bill, and that a clause has been added suspending the salaries of officials arrested for conspiring against the Government.

3. The release of the reformers of 1898.

4. The calling of a meeting of the provincial assemblies, in the whole empire, to secure the earlier opening of Parliament.

"Shu Po."

FLAGSHIP REPORTED SURRENDERED.

Shanghai, Oct. 22. According to reliable news to hand, Kung-chow and Iohang have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

It is reported that the flagship of Admiral Sir Sun Chen-ping has surrendered to the rebels.

"Shu Po."

SHUM'S PERSISTENT REFUSAL.

Shanghai, Oct. 22. H.E. Shum Chun-jen has for the third time declined to accept the Viceroyalty of Szechuan and has recommended Shok Leung, Viceroy of the Three Provinces, as his successor.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

THE DOOMED GENERAL.

Both the ex-Viceroy of Hupeh and General Chang Pin have arrived in Shanghai. The banner-men's families living in Nanking and Chinkiang have adopted the Chinese costume and are leaving for Shanghai.—"Shu Po."

UNREST AMONG LOYAL TROOPS.

Shanghai, Oct. 22. The rebels have proclaimed the institution of martial law.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

BENGHAZI OCCUPIED.

Bombay, Oct. 22, 7.30 a.m. The Italians have occupied Bengazi at cost of 22 casualties.

TURKS LOSE HEAVILY.

Bombay, Oct. 23, 7.40 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that a despatch from General Braccola sets down the Turkish losses, at Bengazi, at 200 dead.

The Italians lost 16 killed and 61 wounded.—Reuter.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

A FAIR REPORT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Oct. 21, 10.10 a.m.

The papers describe the Rail-

way Commission Report as a fair

and reasonable compromise, and say that its value is enhanced by its unanimity. They urged that grave responsibility will rest upon the men and the companies if they do not accept it.

Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen

Banks.**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
BUREAUS 250,000 at 3% 15,000,000
BUREAUS 15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. P.R.C. \$15,000,000

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Hongkong—N. J. STABB,
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

**THE
YOKOHAMA LIMITED.**

Established 1889.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 17,160,000

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Branches and Agencies at
Antung-Hsien, Newchwang
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Dairen (Dalian), Pekin
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Hankow, San Francisco
Honolulu, Shanghai
Kobe, Tichih
Liao-Yang, Tientsin
London, Lyons
Lyons, Tokyo
Nagasaki

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS.

Deposits required for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager,
Hongkong, 24th Sept., 1911. [18]

**INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.**

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$8,250,000
RESERVE FUND....Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—
39, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

**BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.**

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and
Exchange business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum;
For 6 months 3½ per cent.
For 3 months 3 per cent.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [14]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.**TIME TABLE.**

On and after 5th October, 1911, and until further notice.

Previous Time-Tables cancelled.

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	Express A.M.	P.M.	Express P.M.	EX- PRESS P.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	Express A.M.	P.M.	Express P.M.
Canton	7.40	7.55		1.30			Kowloon	7.00	8.00	11.10	2.35	3.45
Jick Pai	7.05	...	1.39				Hung Hom	7.04	8.02	11.14	2.35	3.50
Chi Po	7.22	...	1.59				Vaunau	7.31	...	11.21	2.45	3.58
Wu Chung	7.31	...	1.73				Siu Tin	7.37	...	11.39	2.51	3.65
Nan Kong	7.46	...	1.96				Tai Po	7.54	...	11.48	2.58	3.75
Sun Tong	7.58	...	2.18				Fan Ling	8.18	...	11.50	2.63	3.85
Tong Mch	8.05	...	2.35				Shum Chun	8.30	...	11.00	2.70	3.95
Nan Yen	8.11	...	2.47				Pu Kui	8.33	...	11.00	2.75	4.05
Shen Tuan	8.22	...	2.52				Lai Long	8.40	...	11.25	2.82	4.15
Shek Ha	8.32	...	2.62				Ping Wu	8.48	...	11.28	2.88	4.25
Shick Tung	8.42	...	2.72				Tin Tong Wu	8.54	...	11.49	2.95	4.35
Shek Lai Kou	8.58	...	2.82				Tong Tou Ha	8.60	...	11.05	3.05	4.45
Shek Jun	8.65	...	2.92				Lam Tsuen	8.68	...	11.13	3.13	4.55
Sai Wu	8.74	...	3.02				Cheung Muk Ton	8.73	...	11.20	3.20	4.65
Nan Sheh	8.81	...	3.11				Tu Fung	8.88	...	11.21	3.28	4.75
Wang Lai	8.88	...	3.18				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	8.97	...	11.30	3.35	4.85
Shing Ping & dep.	8.95	...	3.25				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.07	...	11.30	3.42	4.95
Mink Lun	9.02	...	3.32				Wang Lai	9.17	...	11.31	3.50	5.05
Tu Tong	9.11	...	3.41				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.27	...	11.32	3.58	5.15
Cheung Muk Ton	9.18	...	3.48				Wang Lai	9.37	...	11.33	3.65	5.25
Lam Tsuen	9.25	...	3.55				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.47	...	11.34	3.72	5.35
Tong Tou Ha	9.32	...	3.62				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.57	...	11.35	3.80	5.45
Shek Ku	9.39	...	3.72				Tu Fung	9.67	...	11.36	3.88	5.55
Tin Tong Wei	9.46	...	3.81				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.77	...	11.37	3.95	5.65
Ping Wu	9.53	...	3.88				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.87	...	11.38	4.02	5.75
Lai Long	9.60	...	3.95				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	9.97	...	11.39	4.10	5.85
Pu Kui	9.67	...	4.02				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.07	...	11.40	4.18	5.95
Shum Chun	9.74	...	4.12				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.17	...	11.41	4.25	6.05
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	9.81	...	4.22				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.27	...	11.42	4.32	6.15
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	9.88	...	4.32				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.37	...	11.43	4.40	6.25
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	9.95	...	4.42				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.47	...	11.44	4.48	6.35
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.02	...	4.52				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.57	...	11.45	4.55	6.45
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.09	...	4.62				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.67	...	11.46	4.62	6.55
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.16	...	4.72				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.77	...	11.47	4.70	6.65
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.23	...	4.82				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.87	...	11.48	4.78	6.75
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.30	...	4.92				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	10.97	...	11.49	4.85	6.85
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.37	...	5.02				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.07	...	11.50	4.92	6.95
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.44	...	5.12				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.17	...	11.51	5.00	7.05
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.51	...	5.22				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.27	...	11.52	5.08	7.15
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.58	...	5.32				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.37	...	11.53	5.15	7.25
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.65	...	5.42				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.47	...	11.54	5.22	7.35
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.72	...	5.52				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.57	...	11.55	5.30	7.45
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.79	...	5.62				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.67	...	11.56	5.38	7.55
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.86	...	5.72				Shing Chung and Shum Chun	11.77	...	11.57	5.45	7.65
Passenger for Shum Chun and Shing Chung	10.93	...	5.82				Shing Chung and Shum Chun					

BRITAIN READY.

During the Recent Crisis.

Touching the recent crisis the "Pall Mall Gazette" has the following which will be read with interest:— "Although Lord Haldane has not spoken in reference to British foreign policy, he has been far from idle. The situation has been fully recognised as critical, and preparations in view of unhappy eventualities have been wisely and vigorously prosecuted. In course of time the measures recently adopted by the civil and military authorities of the War Office will no doubt be divulged in history, and there is good reason to believe that those who read the records of work well and truly done will be more than satisfied. More especially creditable to all concerned is the fact that everything has been done so quietly and unostentatiously, as well as effectually. Had war suddenly broken out during the past fortnight, this nation would have been astonished

to find that its armed forces were really ready, and that the mobilisation and despatch of the Expeditionary Force would have proceeded with an ease and a rapidity quite foreign to all our previous experiences of entering upon any serious conflict.

General Staff Praised.

The General Staff deserves well of the country, and so also does the Secretary of State for War, who has consistently laboured to give full effect to the measures recommended. Even the very difficult problem of horse supply has been to a great extent solved. Not content with calling in the trained horses that have been "farmed out," the War Department has also made in advance considerable purchases, so as to acquire a further reserve ready to make good the early casualties. The result of all this is that the Cavalry Division has been rendered, like the Infantry Division, a genuine reality.

The one weak spot in our military armour is the Territorial force. Properly trained for immediate war, in the existing conditions of service, the citizen army obviously cannot be; but this defect is, after all, far less serious than its lamentable deficiency in numbers. The real object of the Home Defence Army is rather to maintain public confidence than to take its stand as a veritable fighting force. The public knows little about the comparative efficiency or inefficiency of any soldiers, but it can and does understand that if a force is supposed to number 315,000—and actually numbers some 60,000 less, the security to our hearths and homes is proportionately reduced. From this cause a panic might readily arise which would greatly hamper the efforts of the military authorities to support France with our utmost strength of Regular troops.

Need of the Moment.

The fact that the public fears would be groundless is not the point. The panic itself, and its possible results, constitute the real danger. All intelligent people know quite well that the British Navy is, for the present at all events, quite capable of preventing invasion in force, and that "raids," however disquieting and to some extent injurious, could not affect the result of a war. But neither in England nor in any other country, is a majority of the people intelligent, and it is, therefore, absolutely essential that the troops maintained for home defence shall be, at all events, sufficiently numerous to represent in the eyes of an impressionable and ignorant public a sure defence against the enemy. Had war broken out, our own fate, as well as that of France, might have been adversely sealed by the absence from the theatre of war of our British division held back from the front in deference to popular outcry. In order, then, to avert such a calamity in the future, we must act in order the Territorial force, which needs in one way or another to be raised to adequate strength.

Public Company

SORNGEI RAMPARI RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at No. 81, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1911, at 4.30 p.m., for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet; and

2. The Report of Directors;

3. To fix the Directors' fees, and retiring Auditors' fees, to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to elect a Director;

4. To transact any other business that may arise.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th October to the 2nd November, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. G. WALKER,
Secretary.

Dated 16th October, 1911.

84, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. [1444]

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or
\$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 163, Wan Chai Road, Telephone No. 812. [1480]

STENOGRAPIHER: American lady seeks position with a reliable firm. Willing to enter into contract. Address: Mr. T. M. KENNY, Box 187, Manila, P.I. [1498]

TO LET.—At the Peak, from 15th November, No. 4, STEWART TERRACE, furnished.—H. E. POLLOCK, 5 Queen's Road. [1481]

By Order of the Directors,

C. N. G. WALKER,
Secretary.

Dated 16th October, 1911.

84, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. [1444]

To Let

TO LET:

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA,
EAST.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1589]

TO LET:

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDLE,
STREET.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1581]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st and 2nd Floors
now in course of erection at
No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD to be
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY:

Hongkong, 21st October, 1911. [28]

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

THE REBELLION.

The position in the Yangtze provinces, in fact in the North of China generally, is becoming increasingly grave. Evidently the check received by the rebels last week was of much less importance than at first suggested. From the preliminary reports which came through, and which no doubt passed over the Imperial telegraphs and were coloured in transit, the rebels were in a state of disorganization. So far from that being the case they appear to have succeeded in severely defeating the loyalist land forces and, if Chinese reports can be believed, in destroying or putting to flight Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping's squadron. It is too soon still to state definitely that the rebels have gained the day, but it is possible to affirm that they have immensely strengthened their position. These initial successes will send over to the rebel side many of the wherewhore whose convictions are not deep, except, perhaps, the conviction that it is sound policy to be on the winning side.

That the Central Government and the representatives of the Powers at Peking consider the situation to be serious is evident from the telegrams we publish to-day. The summoning of the National Assembly is an unmistakable symptom of perturbation of mind. The Central Government has no love for that body. When the Assembly met last year it displayed unexpected firmness and ability, and it made it abundantly clear that it did not consider itself a mere recording body. The powers that the Government had intended it to possess were restricted, but it early showed a disposition to go beyond the scope of its reference, to borrow a Parliamentary phrase, and its insistence upon rights, that it had really usurped, but without wholly its usefulness would be slight, brought it into conflict, even with the Prince Regent. It is to this body that the Central Government turns in its extremity, much as the Stuart Kings when in financial stress summoned a Parliament though they knew that it would be hostile to the Court. There is reason to suppose that in China's case, also, it is financial pressure that is responsible for the calling together of the National Assembly. Money must be obtained to put down the rebellion and the only possible means would be to resort to the foreign money market. What response an invitation for subscriptions to a Chinese loan at this particular juncture might meet can readily be guessed—in fact one attempt has already met with a rebuff. If, however, the Government can borrow from the foreigners in the name of the popular Assembly it would not only have a better chance of success, but it would divert the opprobrium that would otherwise be directed at it for taking such action. This, at all events, is a plausible explanation of the fact that the National Assembly met yesterday.

Yuan Shih-kai is evidently in no haste to assume the dangerous responsibilities that the Government would thrust upon him. He is reported to be adamant in his determination to have supreme command if he is to give his services. He certainly cannot be blamed for this, but General Yin Chang, the Minister for War, is also a strong man and the Government cannot accede to Yuan's demands without mortally offend one of its most capable members. As a result Yuan has developed that useful attack of sickness which so often opportunely occurs to save Chinese officials from immediate grappling with a difficult problem. His services are evidently not available, and his refusal to act has to some extent weakened the position of the Government.

The great danger is still that foreign intervention may be re-activated. If that should unluckily become the case it is to be hoped that the Powers will act in concert and that no one Power is permitted to gain a special position in China. All the efforts of diplomacy, since the partition position was abandoned, have been directed towards securing the maintenance of the open door in China Proper. It would be disastrous if, as a side-product of the rebellion, any nation gained a specially privileged position.

DAY BY DAY.

Right is the faith of the individual. Duty is the common collective faith.

H.M.S. Minotaur has left Amoy for Hongkong.

For returning from banishment, a man was awarded six months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning.

Soochow is in a state of perturbation. Many persons are removing to Shanghai for safety, including not a few of the official class, for fear of a rising such as that in Hupei.

Two native women were bound over in the sum of \$100 each in the Police Court this morning to keep the peace for twelve months for fighting at Stanley.

Fourteen men were fined \$3 apiece or seven days' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for gambling at 46, Cochrane Street.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha notifies that the s.s. Nippon Maru, sailing hence on December 22 next will call on and from that date be run as intermediate steamer.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning with selling poultry in a place other than a market. One of the defendants was fined \$1.00, and the other was discharged.

The rebellion in the North is causing a huge influx into Shanghai and house rents are rising. In some quarters it is predicted that as a result of the advent of the refugees Shanghai will be lifted out of its depression.

One thousand one hundred bags of Lungpoo rice have been re-shipped at Bangkok to Singapore by the s.s. Bridge. This is out of the first lot of rice that came to Bangkok. The people there do not like the rice, as its taste differs from the ordinary Siamese rice.

The case was continued in the Summary Court to-day before the Acting Chief Justice in which the Wing Yu firm of opium dealers, of 232, Dog Vaux Road Central; sued Wong Sau-sun, opium dealer, of 128-30 Bonham Strand, for \$600 damages for breach of contract and breaking in respect of five chests of Sankung opium, of which the defendants failed to take delivery. The defendants filed a cross action for \$300 damages in respect of five chests of Putao opium. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiffs and Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, was for the defendant. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

The Colony's Health.
Three cases of enteric fever, one British and two Chinese, occurred in the Colony during the week ended Oct. 21. One case terminated fatally. A single case of smallpox occurred during the period in question.

Four Power Syndicate.

The conferences of the members of the Four Power Syndicate for the Chinese Currency Loan, which were adjourned after the meetings in London, have been resumed in Berlin. The meeting was held on Sept. 23 in the offices of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. A statement was afterwards given out to the effect that a general agreement had been reached with regard to the measures to be adopted in connection with the reform of the Chinese currency. The delegates to the conference left subsequently for Paris. Messrs. Aldis and Hillier represented the British syndicate. The issue of the currency loan will naturally be delayed for some little time, but it will be remembered the time granted to the international syndicate for this purpose has still a considerable period to run.

L and O Express.
Penang wired last week to know if Hongkong objected to ladies shooting in the Interpol Match. Of course the reply was "No."

The schools in the South China Command will be closed from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3.

Mr. Straight and his bride arrived in Peking by special train from Mukden on Oct. 12.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., and Lady Evelyn Young will attend the Delhi Durbar.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board letters will be read from the Government relative to the training of nullahs, and to certain shacks over the footway in Queen's Road Central.

Leave of absence on private affairs to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Capt. A. K. Hughes, 1st Lt., R.O.Y.L.I., and Lieut. J. A. Jervois of the same Battalion from Nov. 2 to 16.

During the week ending Oct. 22 the total number of visitors to the Library and the Museum were 600 and 3,488 respectively. Europeans to the number of 418 visited the Library and 210, the Museum.

The Bijou.
Mr. Bob Stephenson at the Bijou is putting on an excellent programme this week, including some very fine films which are well worth attention. A new sketch is also presented in which Miss May Maxwell, Miss Vera Ferrone and Mr. Stephenson appear to great advantage.

Fortcoming Investitures.

At Government House on Friday next, the investitures will take place of Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar-General, who will be invested with the order of C.M.G., and of Mr. D'Acquino, of the Stamp Office, on whom will be conferred the I.S.O.

Fatal Gambling Raid.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazelnd held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Leung Yu, who lost his life during a gambling raid.

The jury was composed of the following—Messrs. W. D. Bell, B. F. Chapman, J. M. Gutierrez. Evidence was given to the effect that at about 3.15 on Oct. 14, the police raided 58 Connaught Road West to execute a gambling warrant. In all, ten officers went and one constable preceded them to the second floor where they found gambling to be in progress. On the constable and another making their presence known the surprised gamblers took to flight. Three rushed out to the verandah and the constable jumped over the railing into the street. He was picked up unconscious, suffering from a fractured skull, and was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died the same evening.

The jury returned a verdict of "Interpol Shooting." The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

Interpol Shooting.

There was a good muster at the Interpol practices on Saturday night yesterday at King's Park, and, considering the reductions in the dimensions of the Bull's eye, etc. at all distances, the scoring generally was fairly good.

As several good shots have yet to put in appearance, there is every prospect of a good team this year. The best performances during the week end are as follows: Tucker C. E., 30 33 32 95; Hearl E., 31 32 32 95; Brown F., 33 30 94; Osman A., 31 34 29; 93; Chapman B., 30 31 30 91; Stewart R., 32 29 30 91; Calvert J., 31 31 29 91; Hearl T., 30 29 31 90; Sorley V., 33 29 28 90; Leadbeater J. A., 28 30 29 87; Sergeant A., 29 29 29 87; Eldridge W. J., 25 32 29 80; Henderson A., 28 31 25 86; Nob Wilson, 30 31 25 86; Franks F., 28 26 32 84; Richards R., 27 28 29 84.

Penang wired last week to

TRAfalgar Day.

Yesterday's Service.

Sunday being Trafalgar Day

special efforts were made to cele-

brate the occasion. On Saturday

evening an excellent concert was

given at the Soldiers' and Sailors'

Hall, Arsenal Street, arranged

by Engineer-Lieut. Smith. There

was a very large company pres-

ent and frequent encores were de-

manded. The artists were

Mrs. Ellett, Dr. and Mrs. Schofield,

Capt. Sloman, Messrs. C. M.

Jean, Snow, E. R. A. Hartley,

C. Gregory, Sir. Barnsley, Pte.

Rosner, R. Latham and Cle-

ments. The last named concluded

the programme with "The

Death of Nelson."

Following the type of service

used in St. Paul's Cathedral on

Trafalgar Day, a special service

was held in St. Peter's Church,

which was largely attended in

the evening.

The preacher was the Lord Bishop

of Victoria, who preached from

the text "In

the name of God, we will set up

our banner." The flag, his lord-

ship said, was in itself a very little

thing, but it was the emblem of a

nation's glory. The sight of it

stirred people to patriotism and

helped them to recall hundreds

of acts of heroism.

The great

battle of Trafalgar was fought,

more than one hundred years ago,

in the name of God as they knew,

Nelson had his faults, but in spite

of that he was a religious man.

In support of this the Bishop

made quotations from words writ-

ten by Nelson, and those spoken

by him in the course of the fight

"For God and my Country."

The preacher concluded by drawing

from the teachings of that day

many spiritual lessons for his

hearers. The music throughout

was most appropriate.

HONGKONG AND THE REBELLION.

Alleged Recruiting.

As reports of revolutionary sus-
picion are reported the enthusiasm
of the local Chinese rises in due
proportion. Last week some instances
of instances of persons having
their queues removed occurred,
though the majority preferred to
sit on the fence and "bide awhile."

Quooc-cutting is now, however,

becoming quite a pronounced

fashion. In fact one Chinese bar-
ber whose promises are in close

proximity to Sincere and Co., has

made a public offer of his services

in this direction gratis for the

term of three days.

The Chinese boarding houses
are at present full of Chinese who
have come to Hongkong from
Singapore and Bangkok and it is
generally rumoured that they are
on route for Canton. At any rate,
though they seem to have very
little luggage, they have a fair
amount of money. It is consider-
able, questionable whether they
will be allowed to land at Canton
when they arrive there.

THE REBELLION.

NEWS BY MAIL AND WIRE.

INDECISIVE FIGHTING.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Shanghai, Oct. 23.

No further fighting has been reported.

General Yin Chang has arrived, and has established his base at Siakun.

Yuan Shih-kai has not arrived, and this has caused rumours of disaffection on his part, but those rumours are not credited.

APATHETIC REBELS.

The rebel success on Thursday was not decisive. The rebels failed to pursue the loyalists who retreated and joined General Yin Chang's army.

REBELLION NOT SPREADING.

It seems to be authentic that Ichang and Chongshu have been occupied by the rebels, but otherwise the rebellion is not spreading, although it has won overwhelming popular sympathy.

A correspondent who visited the rebel camp reports that the army was disorganized, but enthusiastic.

IMPERIAL TROOPS FAIL.

The Imperial troops and navy made the sorriest showing in the engagements that have so far taken place.

REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

Two hundred thousand refugees have arrived at Shanghai.

COURT FRIGHTENED.

Reports indicate that Peking is badly frightened. Preparations for the Court to flee are being made by the railway.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

A decisive battle is not likely for some time yet.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

There are thirty foreign warships in the Yangtze, affording ample protection.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, Oct. 22.

On Friday, the 20th inst., the foreign Consuls in Shantou held a meeting to consider the advisability of asking for the despatch of five foreign warships to Canton for the protection of foreigners.

Yesterday a rumour was current that one of the ringleaders of the rebels had telegraphed to the Viceroy asking His Excellency whether he was in sympathy with the rebellion and suggesting that otherwise trouble may be expected in Canton. On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy was said to have been greatly incensed and alarmed. He tore the telegram to pieces and then set fire to it.

The Viceroy has taken every precaution in case of emergency and has stopped remittances to Peking. His Excellency has already increased the garrison.

Li Shih-kwei, head of the detective force in Canton, has been instructed by the Viceroy to protect Sikwan Brigadier General Wong Pui-chung, in, to guard all the places within the limits of the city. The railway stations will be strongly guarded and the masters of all the steam boats have received instructions to keep up steam and be in readiness for any emergency. The foreign residents in Shantou have armed themselves in anticipation of trouble.

The managers of the foreign firms in Shantou held a meeting at the Club last night to consider the best measures to adopt in case of trouble.

Canton, Oct. 21.

General Yin Chang, the Minister of War, has telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy that the rebellion has assumed a serious aspect and that the Government is in urgent need of munitions. His Excellency requested the authorities in charge of the Canton arsenal to turn out as early as possible,

guns, cannon and rounds of ammunition and to send them to Hupel under strong escort.

Military Secrets.

The Central Government has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy enjoining him to observe the strictest secrecy in the receipt and despatch of anything connected with military or naval affairs.

Foreign Intervention Feared.

Canton, Oct. 21.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the Viceroys of the Provinces that the rebel forces at Wuchang do not exceed 10,000 men and that the loyal troops have the situation in hand. The Viceroys are ordered to give efficient protection to missionary buildings and other property of foreigners and to protect foreigners themselves in every way.

The Ministry has warned the Canton Viceroy that he must prevent the foreign Consuls at Shantou from summoning the aid of foreign forces to Canton, as such action would be contrary to treaty stipulations.

A VISIT TO WUCHANG.

Peace Within Revolution.

The Hankow correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes under date Oct. 14:

I have just returned from a visit to Wuchang, an account of which will, I think, interest your readers. Crossing from Hankow with a party of American missionaries who were going to enter the city by a rope let down over the wall, my companion and I were overtaken by a Chinese officer, wearing a khaki uniform with a white band round his sleeve and carrying a revolver in his hand. We said that we were visiting our missions to get some things, but that we wished to visit General Li, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. The officer kindly suggested taking us under his care, so we went on and talked about the revolution.

"We are like your Napoleon," said our military companion, "we war against rulers, not against nations."

We quoted a tag from a Chinese classic in return, how that by gaining the hearts of the people one could obtain the Government of the Empire. And we proceeded to moralize on the expediency of the revolutionary troops protecting the life and property of the ordinary citizen. Our friend agreed and assured us that the hearts of the people were with the revolutionaries.

Arrived at the gate we received a surprise. Our military friend had some difficulty with the soldiers on guard inside the city and we heard him exclaiming that "We are all one family." Our surprise was complete when the gate opened and a private arrested the officer, telling him that it would be death to enter the city in a khaki uniform, that six soldiers were shot yesterday on that account and that he must change his clothes with his opinions. The private, in black with his rifle, and the officer in khaki with his revolver went off together to some place outside the city, and we saw them no more. But we smiled as we found we had so nearly been made use of to guarantee the good faith of the officer who had pretended to be the protecting power.

A similar trick was played upon

my friend on the night of the revolution. A party of soldiers entered his chapel and offered to guard it, refusing lights, however, and when morning came it was found that they were merely hiding from revolutionaries and Government troops alike.

So we were left to our own devices and first walked round the north side of the city. We met coolies passing to and fro as if nothing had happened, and in places found the gardeners at work once more on their vegetable fields.

On the road we met a patrol and exchanged a friendly greeting with the soldiers and at last reached the East gate, the one most remote from the river, and used chiefly by country people. We had no difficulty in obtaining admittance, but found that all Chinese going in or out were closely examined, and those who had boxes were compelled to open them to show they had no plunder.

Signs of Upheaval.

Once inside the city signs of the recent upheaval were evident. The roads were full of soldiers, and strown with the red facings of uniforms, and in some cases khaki clothes lay on the road for any one to take away. The insurgents are all wearing their black winter uniforms, with the old facings and ornaments torn off and white bands round their sleeves. Their general demeanour reminded me of the Swiss soldiers whom I saw many years ago. Whilst discipline seemed perfect, there was something about their actions and nothing to distinguish privates from officers, so far as I could see. They were all friendly and ready for a chat.

After visiting our premises we made our way to the Provincial Assembly Hall, where we hoped to obtain an interview with General Li.

On the road we met hundreds of recently enrolled recruits, some were old coolies, others younger and likelier men. The parade ground in front of the assembly hall was full of soldiers and some recruits were being drilled. We hear 6,000 have been enrolled. In the hall itself a single Chinese was sitting, apparently awaiting to try any cases brought in by the soldiers, for no longer are the military allowed to execute summarily, but all looters and others are brought before the Court. Its decisions, however, are severe and some twenty or more Manchus were executed this morning.

General Li and Headquarters.

After some delay we saw General Li. He speaks English fluently, and although he was unable to help us in our request to get our letters from the Post Office, he offered us a guard, which we declined.

The entrance and passages of the assembly hall were filled with soldiers and one could go in without permission.

Clerks were busy writing out notices and proclamations, and in one room, the soldiers were hurriedly eating. General Li himself was dressed in a long silk gown, but all others in his room were in uniform.

Flags were displayed with the New Han (dynasty) "Exterminate the Manchus."

Wounded men are being taken to the hospitals in the city, and both Dr. MacWillie and Dr. Patterson are looking after them. Three or four European missionaries still remain in the city, but all ladies and children have gone to Hankow.

Shops were doing business in the streets we passed through and no one seemed to be afraid of what was happening. One has to get back to Hankow to be enlivened with rumours. Of course if the troops from Peking ever get here there will be a battle, but it is at any rate very doubtful if that will happen. A revolution in the North would change the situation here. At present the desire amongst non-combatants is that the revolution may succeed, though there is not, perhaps, much enthusiasm. One soldier told us he was an ex-policeman and had entered the army because there was nothing else to do. But of course there are many, especially of the student class, who are ardently patriotic.

On the streets outside the East gate many country folk who fled two days ago are returning and prices are not so abnormal as they were, but there is a great lack of ready money.

THE BEGINNING.

A Sudden Mutiny.

The "Central China Post," published at Hankow, in its issue of October 12 explains how the rebellion began. A sergeant suspected to be a revolutionary was arrested and taken to the Viceroy's yamen. The Viceroy wished him to be executed without trial, but the Commander-in-Chief insisted that he should be tried. The Viceroy, however, had the man executed. That was on the evening of October 10. That evening the soldiers mutinied, attacked the Viceroy's yamen, and in places found the gardeners at work once more on their vegetable fields.

On the road we met a patrol and exchanged a friendly greeting with the soldiers and at last reached the East gate, the one most remote from the river, and used chiefly by country people. We had no difficulty in obtaining admittance, but found that all Chinese going in or out were closely examined, and those who had boxes were compelled to open them to show they had no plunder.

An Eye-witness's Account.

The following news has been sent to the American Church

Mission at Shanghai by members of the same Mission on the Boone Compound, Wuchang. The messenger was led down by a rope over the city wall and so escaped.

Hankow, Oct. 11.

Mr. Bell and I (Dr. MacWillie) investigated the firing last night at eleven o'clock from the top of Sergeant Hill. Up to that hour all the firing came from the vicinity of the camp, but later on it was general right across to the Viceroy's yamen. A few shots whistled over heads and we went for cover to the north side of the hill.

Three soldiers suddenly appeared and urged us to leave the city, as the revolutionaries were after the Viceroy. They assured us that it was necessary for us to get away. They said that Kang Yuwei was on the river. They had white bands tied to one arm, and we understood that they wore of the revolutionary party.

Immediately after leaving the hill top we heard each one fire of his rifle. On our return, we reported to Dr. Jackson, and then with others kept up a watch for the rest of the night, not waking any others of the compound excepting Mr. Ridgely. Firing, at times of a desultory character, at times mixed with volleys and shots from the big guns, kept up all night, and in the morning we found the centre of the Serpent Hill occupied with troops, and a battery of artillery. Shooting has been kept up all day, that of the batteries being directed principally towards the Viceroy's yamen, and a number of places have been set on fire, among them one that either is in, or is in the vicinity of, the yamen.

General Li and Headquarters.

After some delay we saw General Li. He speaks English fluently, and although he was unable to help us in our request to get our letters from the Post Office, he offered us a guard, which we declined.

Women and the Wounded.

We brought the ladies from the south side of the hill over to our house, some yesterday, some this morning, and also escorted the girls from the school for officials' daughters to their homes. All the soldiers to be seen have taken off their shoulder straps and have a white band tied round their arm, and all the gates so far as I have been able to learn, of the hill, streets and camp, which I have personally inspected, are in the hands of these men. They were exceedingly courteous to us, guaranteeing our safety, and allowing us to go where we wished, with at times a warning of the danger, and a search to see if we carried weapons.

Plugs were displayed with the New Han (dynasty) "Exterminate the Manchus."

Wounded men are being taken to the hospitals in the city, and both Dr. MacWillie and Dr. Patterson are looking after them. Three or four European missionaries still remain in the city, but all ladies and children have gone to Hankow.

Shops were doing business in the streets we passed through and no one seemed to be afraid of what was happening.

One has to get back to Hankow to be enlivened with rumours. Of course if the troops from Peking ever get here there will be a battle, but it is at any rate very doubtful if that will happen. A revolution in the North would change the situation here. At present the desire amongst non-combatants is that the revolution may succeed, though there is not, perhaps, much enthusiasm.

One soldier told us he was an ex-policeman and had entered the army because there was nothing else to do. But of course there are many, especially of the student class, who are ardently patriotic.

On the streets outside the East gate many country folk who fled two days ago are returning and prices are not so abnormal as they were, but there is a great lack of ready money.

All the gates are reported closed. The citizens are leaving by the dozen over the wall just back of our house; and quite a mob is gathering.

Price 4,000 cash it is said, to be let down on a rope. Some few shops are open: all payments are in silver, notes not accepted. The soldiers in command of Sergeant Hill have sent one continuous volley of rifles, and a few shots of cannon, at the parties leaving by the wall.

After an interval of about half an hour another canon shot has just been fired at them; this is uncomfortable near.

I hear that rice is still obtainable, but this will, I am sure, not last long. At present it is apparent that the rebel forces control the situation, and that as long as they do, it seems as though we will be safe, but as soon as the mixed condition appears, or an aggressive Government force arrives, the condition will be very serious. The present condition is indicated by a soldier

expression to me. "We mean you no harm and we will protect you, but if you are wounded by a stray bullet, do not blame us." Report says that one of the school coolies has left. The Wesleyans inside the city are all right by my last report 3 p.m. A continuation of the present condition is all right but a change may mean disaster."

OBJECT OF REVOLT.

Another United States.

The Editor of the "Central China Post" on Oct. 13 had an interview with General Li and Tang Hua-lung, who has been appointed Viceroy (?) of Hupel. General Li said that the rebels are well supplied with funds. Tang said that his party aimed at giving China a government like that of the United States. The General and the Viceroy said that the revolutionaries would hold themselves responsible for loans contracted up to date, but they did not expect any foreign Power henceforward to advance money to the Manchus. They disclaimed responsibility for any such loans.

The rebels it was explained intended to carry out flood prevention work and to help the starving refugees and this without imposing any special tax. The financial system was to be reformed and "squeeze" was to be abolished. If foreign loans were necessary for railway works they would have recourse to them. Whatever they did would be in perfect friendliness towards the foreigner.

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MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.
REMOVED - THE CREAM ONLY.
ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

One penny a pint!

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"CEYLON"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

BOMBAY AND

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong

From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 1.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Dec. 2. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 29.

"MONTEAGLE" ... Sat., Dec. 30. 1911

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"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., Jan. 27. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Feb. 23.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., Feb. 24. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Mar. 22.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Mail-Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line) £71.10/-

Passenger to Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to— D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI KWONGSANG ... Tuesday, 24th Oct., 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } KUTSANG Tuesday, 24th Oct., 2 p.m.
& CALCUTTA MAUSANG Wednesday, 25th Oct., Noon.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG Wednesday, 25th Oct., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO } TINGSANG Wednesday, 25th Oct., Noon.
& NEWOWHANG LOKSANG Thursday, 26th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI YUENSANG Saturday, 28th Oct., 2 p.m.
MANILA LOONGSANG Saturday, 4th Nov., 2 p.m.
MANILA LOONGSANG Saturday, 4th Nov., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooktsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newowhang.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labuan, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1911.

[8]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"LUCERIO"	J. Mathie	11,000	October 25th.
"STRATHLYON"	J. R. Shaw	8,000	November 21st.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the newest design; have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1911.

[805]

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNEROY" 8,000 tons To be despatched end Dec.

S.S. "KATANGA" 5,000 tons To follow

regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON, ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID...	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Morris, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagiwara, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 4th Nov., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winseler, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HAKATA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th October.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nieden, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st October.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
Carries deck passengers. Cargo only.

REGULAR service (once in every 18 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The first steamer to sail from Hongkong:

"KIRIN MARU" Tons 1,000, Capt. Dozuchi Nov. 2nd.

REGULAR service (once in every 18 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

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LOG BOOK.

South American Trade.

According to the "Cologne Gazette," a complete understanding has been reached between Herr Heinecken, of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Ballin, of the North-German Lloyd, not only on questions respecting the South American trade, but also with regard to the future co-operation of the two leading German shipping companies in other important questions, including the renewal of the North Atlantic agreement. It is stated that the arrangement arrived at is not of a nature to lead to difficulties with foreign shipping companies, and that consequently an international agreement between the companies concerned may confidently be expected.

The N. D. L.

The council of the North German Lloyd Company, on September 21, elected Herr Achelis (the vice-president) to the presidency of the Company, in succession to Herr Plato, who was to retire on October 1, on account of eye trouble. Herr Nolze (of the Consular service) was elected vice-president, in succession to Herr Achelis. The report for the first half of the current year was then presented. It is stated that the working surpluses, after deducting the general expenses and interest, amounted to fully M. 10,200,000 (£510,000), as compared with M. 9,200,000 (£460,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Thus, in spite of the fact that the passenger traffic to North America left something to be desired, it had been possible, thanks to the satisfactory freight traffic with North America, as well as to the generally satisfactory nature of the business done on almost all the other lines, to attain a result of M. 1,000,000 better than last year.

Trawler for Japan.

The iron steam trawler St. Lawrence, owned by Neal and West, Ltd., Cardiff, has been sold to the Shimichi Hara, Nagasaki, and renamed Shimru Maru, and the iron steam trawlers Euphrates and Lucania, owned by the same firm, have been sold to the Toyo Hohei Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan, and renamed Daishi Toyo Maru and Daina Toyo Maru, respectively.

The Durbar Ship.

The P. & O. liner Medina, which will convey the King and Queen to India, left Plymouth on September 26 for Southampton. The vessel was joined at Plymouth by Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the Company, and other directors, who had travelled by train from London. On arrival at Southampton the Medina was put into dry dock to undergo her final preparations.

De Style—"I attended the coronation and it cost me just five hundred dollars to see the King." Ganbusta—"Huh! last night it cost me only half of that to see three kings."—"Judge."

"He is always doing something that causes a lot of talk."—"Why, I never heard any of it."—"He is always staying out at night later than his wife wishes him to."—"Honest, too!"

NOTES &c.

**AERTEX
CELLULAR.
REGAL**

**J. T. SHAW,
TAILOR**

**OUTFITTER,
21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Road.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 19.00 a.m. 1 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 17 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 1 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office Alexander Building, 21, Queen's Road.
JOHN D. BUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

SUN GLASSES.
Any tint made to any prescription.
No charge for testing sight.
Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
14, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.**

(CAPITAL PAID UP... \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property
&c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Are made on the Provident System.

Rates and Particulars on application.

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1911. [1402]

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [1403]

